

*LS Sub*

Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP74B00415R000200140072-2

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN  
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.  
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.  
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.  
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.  
BIRCH BAYH, IND.  
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.  
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.  
JOHN V. TUNNEY, CALIF.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.  
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII  
HUGH SCOTT, PA.  
STROM THURMOND, S.C.  
MARLOW W. COOK, KY.  
CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.  
EDWARD J. GURNEY, FLA.

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.  
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.  
BIRCH BAYH, IND.

HUGH SCOTT, PA.  
STROM THURMOND, S.C.  
MARLOW W. COOK, KY.  
EDWARD J. GURNEY, FLA.

J. G. SOURWINE, CHIEF COUNSEL

JOHN H. HOLLOMAN III  
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY  
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 365, 81ST CONGRESS; AND SEC. 11, S. RES. 22, 82D CONGRESS)  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 18, 1972

STAT

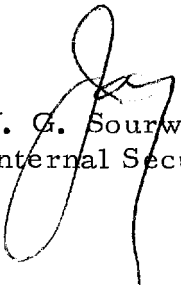
Assistant Legislative Counsel  
CIA Headquarters Building  
Room 7-D 35  
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear George:

Here is our latest publication. It doesn't look  
bad, does it? Can you use any of these? Your wish  
will be our command!

All best regards,

Sincerely,

  
J. G. Sourwine, Chief Counsel  
Internal Security Subcommittee

*X 8243*

cmc

Enclosure

FOR RELEASE IN PM'S OF THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1972  
FROM THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C. --

Reversal of the traditional Soviet policy of calculated silence about its espionage operations abroad is examined in a study released today by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee publication is a bibliography of more than 2400 items mostly from Soviet sources, reflecting the new trend. Entitled, "Soviet Intelligence and Security Services, 1964-70," it is based on materials provided by the subcommittee and prepared in final form by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. Many of the listings are accompanied by a summarizing paragraph.

The introduction notes that in 1962, Khrushchev told the chairman of the Japanese Communist Party: "Espionage is needed by those who prepare for attack, for aggression. The Soviet Union is deeply dedicated to the cause of peace and does not intend to attack anyone. Therefore it has no intention of engaging in espionage."

However, just two years later Pravda published an article eulogizing the soon-to-be-legendary Soviet spy Richard Sorge. He had effectively spied for Soviet Russia from his post as press attache to the Nazi ambassador in Tokyo just before and during World War II. He was tortured and then executed by the Japanese in 1944.

Following the Pravda article, Sorge was awarded the highest Soviet decoration, Hero of the Soviet Union; an ocean-going tanker and a Moscow street were named for him; and his likeness was printed on a postage stamp.

Once the barrier was down, many articles followed about Sorge and other Soviet spies, including Rudolph Abel, convicted of espionage in the United States in 1957.

The compilation, according to the introduction, is not intended to be all-inclusive. It does, however, provide a cross-section of the attempt by the Soviet government to refurbish the image of its espionage and security apparatus.

"The admission to the Soviet people that the Soviet State Security Service -- long portrayed to them as an internal, defensive arm of the state -- does in fact engage in peacetime spying abroad is even more dramatic than the revelations of the activities of military intelligence," the introduction says.

No attempt has been made in this compilation to comment on the accuracy of the Soviet materials, but the introduction notes that "frequently the claims made in them are at variance with other information available in various sources published outside the Soviet Bloc."

###